

XVII. *Description of a new species of Lucanidæ, with a note on Lissotes obtusatus.* By J. O. WESTWOOD, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

[Read 5th July, 1875.]

Genus SCORTIZUS, Westw.

*Scortizus pulverosus*, n. s. (Pl. IX. fig. 2.)

Niger, capite et pronoto sublævibus; elytris punctato-striatis interstitiis punctatis, pulvere plumbeo cupreoque certo situ nitenti, indutis; mandibulis capite vix longioribus rectis, intus 4-sinuatis.

Long. corp. lin. 7 (mandibulis inclusis).

Habitat prope Chiquinquivia Cordilleræ orientalis—La Luzna (Steinheil)—altitudine 8,800 ped. In Mus. Dom. Steinheil ad Dom. Parry communicatus.

The head is nearly quadrate, with the anterior lateral angles strongly rounded off, and with a deep emargination in the middle of the fore margin. The eye is anteriorly half-incised by the lateral canthus, with a deep impression in front of the eye. The front half of the head is obliquely depressed, the dorsal portion is nearly smooth, but the sides, especially behind the eyes where they are slightly swollen, are punctuate. The mandibles are about as long as the head, nearly straight, narrow, with the inner margin 4-sinuated, the intervening spaces forming very obtuse teeth, the basal one being the strongest.

The pronotum is transverse, broader than the head and elytra, the anterior angles acute; the sides rather converging in the middle, with the lateral posterior angles acute, each preceded by a rather deep emargination. The disc is nearly smooth, with a slight raised lateral margin, and with an impression in the middle, in front of the scutellum. The hind margin is very slightly sinuated. The elytra are of moderate length, narrower than the prothorax, with a sharp point at the anterior angle of each, opposite the pointed hind angle of the prothorax. They are punctate-striate, the interstices with still finer punctures; and are covered with a pulverescence of a slaty

or leaden-blue colour, which in certain points of view has a copper-coloured gloss. This pulverescence is most easily abraded at the slightest touch, showing the black colour of the elytra beneath.

The legs are rather slender; the anterior tibiæ with two terminal spines on the outer edge, the preceding portion of the edge being slightly serrated.

Beneath black and glossy, the head and thoracic portions slightly, the abdominal segments more strongly, punctured.

*Lissotes obtusatus*, Westw.

Major F. J. S. Parry has recently received from M. Henri Deyrolle several species of a *Lissotes* from Tasmania as a new species, but which I cannot distinguish from the well known and common *L. obtusatus*, on a very careful comparison with the type specimens of the latter. In one of the males sent the mandibles are nearly identical; the notch near the tip of the inner margin is however rather wider, and the tubercle at the base of the broad inner tooth is rather more elevated. The two impressions on the disc before the middle of the pronotum are a little deeper, and the elytra are slightly elevated round the scutellum. The punctation throughout is also somewhat stronger. In another male, also sent by M. H. Deyrolle, the apical tooth of the mandibles is more distinct, in consequence of the broad tooth having its anterior angle obtusely truncate. The impressions on the pronotum are wanting, and the elytra round the scutellum are not elevated.

I can only regard these modifications as individual variations, and not as indicating distinct species.

---

*Description of Plute IX.*

Fig. 1. *Allochotes bicolor*.

Fig. 2. *Scortizus pulcrosus*.